

# RISK & HAZARD MANAGEMENT

<b>JLG Machine</b>	3394RT	<b>Safe Working</b>	1020*	<b>Max. Drive</b>	10.06	<b>Max. Height (m)</b>	10.06
<b>Type</b>	4394RT	<b>Load (kg)</b>	680*	<b>Height (m)</b>	13.11		13.11

\*May vary with some options.

## INTRODUCTION/SCOPE

The aim of this report is to conduct an investigation into the hazards<sup>1</sup> and risks involved with the operation, maintenance, servicing, inspection, transportation and storage of the above plants<sup>2</sup>. Our aim is to ensure people at work (and any other personnel) are protected against health and safety risks associated with the use of the plant detailed within this report. Possible hazards and risks are to be assessed with respect to use of the plant and control measures incorporated to maximise safety. For each identified risk the probability and consequences of occurrence are assessed and the control measures implemented to reduce this risk as far as practicable<sup>3</sup>. Additional measures taken to control risk are also listed. The following procedure will be used:

- 1. Identifying Hazards** - associated with the plant or 'systems of work'<sup>4</sup>
- 2. Risk and Hazard Likelihood** - The probability of a hazard occurring, and the probable consequence associated with that hazard occurring.
- 3. Controls implemented to reduce Hazards & Risks** - these include design and any other measures, which are put in place to reduce risks and hazards as far as practicable.

**NOTE:** This assessment is based on the design of the unit prior to additional hazard control measures incorporated into the Australian build design.

## TABLE 1: RISK & HAZARD LIKELIHOOD

HAZARD	(A) Likelihood of Occurring	(B) Consequence of Occurring	RISK SCORE**
As listed in Table 2	(1) Rare (2) Very Low (3) Low (4) Moderate (5) High (6) Very High	(1) First Aid (2) Casualty (3) Hospitalisation (4) Disabled (5) Fatality (6) Numerous Fatalities	Risk Scores** are found by adding likelihood (A) & consequence (B) of occurrence together. Risk Scores range from 2-12

\*\*The higher the risk score the larger the requirement for the hazard to be addressed and guarded against. Please see Table 1 for identification of hazard types checklist.

<sup>1</sup> A hazard is anything with potential to cause injury, illness or harm when the plant is operated, maintained, serviced, repaired, inspected, transported and stored.

<sup>2</sup> Plant in this case is defined as an RT-Series Scissor lift elevating work platform, including applicable options.

<sup>3</sup> JLG considers that "reducing the risk as far as practicable" to be an undertaking of out duty of care in that we have addressed the potential to exposure to a risk during design and manufacture and have adhered to the required standards during this time. Any identified additional risks raised during this assessment have been addressed and eliminated for normal machine operation by trained personnel.

<sup>4</sup> Systems of work describe all operating/maintenance procedures and in general systems used by workers in servicing, inspecting, transportation and storage

**TABLE 2**  
**\*HAZARD TYPE CHECKLIST**

<p><b>A. CRUSHING. ENTANGLEMENT. CUTTING. STABBING. PUNCTURING. SHEARING. FRICTION. STRIKING.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone's hair, clothing, gloves, cleaning apparatus or any other materials become entangled in moving parts, or objects in motion.</li> <li>-crushing due to material falling from plant.</li> <li>-uncontrolled motion or unexpected movement of plant.</li> <li>-inadequate stopping devices of plant to control movement.</li> <li>-support structure collapse.</li> <li>-being thrown from or within plant.</li> <li>-cutting, stabbing &amp; puncturing due to contact with sharp or flying objects.</li> <li>-parts of plant or worksite material disintegrating or falling.</li> <li>-movement of plant.</li> <li>-can anyone's body parts be sheared between moving parts or surfaces of the plant.</li> <li>-can anyone be burnt due to contact with moving parts or surfaces of the plant.</li> <li>-can anyone be struck by moving objects due to uncontrolled or unexpected movement of plant or workpieces.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B. ERGONOMIC. SLIPPING. TRIPPING. FALLING .</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone be injured due to poorly designed seating or repetitive body movements.</li> <li>-constrained body posture or the need for excessive effort.</li> <li>-design inefficiency causing mental or psychological stress.</li> <li>-inadequate or poorly placed lighting of plant or workers.</li> <li>-lack of failsafe measures against human error.</li> <li>-mismatch of plant with natural human limitations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>C. HIGH PRESSURE FLUIDS. HIGH TEMPERATURES. FIRE/EXPLOSION.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse.</li> <li>-can anyone come into contact with objects at high temperatures, or objects which can cause fire or burning.</li> <li>-can anyone suffer illness due to exposure to high or low temperatures.</li> <li>-can anyone be injured by explosion of gases, vapours, liquids, dusts or other substances triggered by the operation of the plant or workpieces.</li> </ul>
<p><b>D. SUFFOCATION. DROWNING.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone be suffocated or drowned due to lack of oxygen, or atmospheric contamination.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E. ELECTRICAL.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone be injured by electric shock due to the plant coming into contact with live conductors.</li> <li>-plant being too close to high tension power lines.</li> <li>-overload of electrical circuits.</li> <li>-electrical wiring or switch shorting.</li> <li>-lack of insulation against water contact shorting.</li> <li>-magnetic interference from workplace corrupting electrical components.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F. STABILITY.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can machine tip or roll over due to outriggers not extending.</li> <li>-outriggers failing mechanically, or retract unintentionally.</li> <li>-control valve or interlock failure.</li> <li>-set up on soft ground, unlevel or uneven ground, excessive slope.</li> <li>-driving on rough surfaces, over potholes, hitting fixed objects, excessive side loads e.g wind.</li> </ul>
<p><b>G. HYDRAULIC FAILURE.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-hydraulic system failure.</li> <li>-check valve or relief valve failure.</li> <li>-hose or cylinder failure - mechanical or fatigue.</li> </ul>
<p><b>H. STRUCTURAL FAILURE.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-boom or scissor arm failure due to fatigue, corrosion, or overloading.</li> <li>-pin, cable or linkage failure.</li> <li>-general overload- lifting excessive load, loading platform/ basket in an unintended way.</li> </ul>
<p><b>I. MAINTENANCE.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone be injured while carrying out routine, preventative or corrective maintenance.</li> <li>-explosion due to welding spark etc. near charging battery</li> <li>-adjusting equipment for essential components faulty or seized.</li> <li>-guard removal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>J. TRANSPORT.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can anyone be injured due to machine instability while transporting.</li> <li>-plant or objects falling from transport truck.</li> </ul>
<p><b>K. OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-plant obstructing other plants at site.</li> <li>-unauthorised use by untrained personnel.</li> <li>-unintended use of duplicate controls while working.</li> <li>-hearing loss or communication interference due to excessive noise.</li> <li>-safety signs or decals removed.</li> <li>-energy supply failure (chemical, electrical or mechanical).</li> </ul>

\* Table 2 is based upon N.Z Chamber of Manufacture hazard identification guide, & specifications from the Elevating Work Platform purchasing Specification and Operating Guide by the Electricity Association NSW - 1996, and pr EN280.

<b>TABLE 3: RT-SERIES SCISSOR HAZARD TYPES</b>	<b>RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED</b>	<b>RISK SCORE**</b>	<b>DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK</b>
<b>A. CRUSHING, ENTANGLEMENT, CUTTING, STABBING, PUNCTURING, SHEARING, FRICTION, STRIKING.</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.11 Operational Code 2550.10-9		Guards are provided in accordance with relevant code requirements for guarding, eg. pot hole protection mechanisms are enclosed in chassis section, and exposed mechanism is out of arms reach. Guarding is of a fixed permanent nature which can only be removed with tools. Over and above ANSI requirements a motion alarm is fitted to Australian units to warn of any movement.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manual provided with the plant is in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14. Warning decals are placed on the plant, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual.
-Entanglement		1+3	Scissor arms are spaced apart greater than finger width which reduces pinch points.	As above.
-Crushing, shearing		2+3	Motion alarms are fitted to plant to warn of movement. A permanently fixed safety prop is provided for securing scissor arms during maintenance.	Scissor arms are clearly labelled with warning decals due to the potential crushing hazard associated with scissor type plants. Correct maintenance and operating procedures and safety instructions are placed in the manual.
-Friction		1+1	Operators are not subject to friction as there are no high speed exposed components. Mechanical failure due to friction is reduced with self lubricating bushes & wear pads. Drive motors are self lubricating as they are hydraulic, other friction points have a grease nipple.	Locations of lubrication points are shown on a chart in the manual. Also, a lubrication schedule is provided along with oil/grease types to be used.
-Striking		2+3	Striking due to sudden platform movements when driving is restricted with speed limiting limit switches. Braking and an enable button is provided to prevent inadvertent movement of plant. Braking is achieved through the use of spring applied brakes (electric over hydraulic release).	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manual provided with the plant is in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14. Warning decals are placed on the plant, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual
-Cutting, stabbing, puncturing		1+1	Contact surfaces such as handles and platform entry points have no sharp edges. Controls are ergonomically designed. The platform entrance has a non-slip step.	As above.

\* Design and operational codes used at time of publication were Australian AS1418.10(Int)-2004 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.6-1999, European EN280

\*\* See Table 1 for Risk Ratings

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<b>B. ERGONOMIC, SLIPPING, RIPPING, FALLING</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.10,1.5.10		Interlocks are provided to ensure against inadvertent operation by user when in a hazardous situation. An enable button must be pressed before machine operation. Operators are protected from falling from platform with a solid peripheral rail around entire platform. The access door opens inwards and self latches as per AS1418-10. A red emergency stop button is positioned at top and ground controls.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
-Seating	N/A	0	No seating required	
-Excessive effort, bad posture	Design Code AS1418-1.10	1+1	Controls are designed to operate with one hand and are either of joystick, toggle or button type. Non-assisted controls are minimised using electrical actuation. Where controls are mechanical in nature operating effort is reduced as far as practicable. Controls return to neutral upon release and movement will only occur when physically actuated.	Safe operating procedures are placed in the manual. Controls are positioned at least 15mm below guard rail level which is deemed sufficient clearance as the relevant control is a side grip control and the operators hand doesn't protrude above the control. The SkyPositioner option is available to reduce the risks associated with manual and overhead handling of pipes and ducting.
-Operating stress		1+1	Control panels use pictures for functions, and switches, which control direction operate in that direction. Plants are field tested in IPD*** process for controllability and ease of use. Handrails are provided around control station for support during motion.	Warning decals are used to warn of incorrect operating procedures.
-Lighting		1+1	Where lighting is requested, positional spotlights are fixed to mounts on the platform rail at waist height.	
<b>C. HIGH TEMP OR PRESSURE FIRE/EXPLOSION</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.14 Maintenance Code AS2550.10-10	2+2	High temperature components (motor and pump) are positioned within chassis out of arms reach. High-pressure hydraulic hoses are secured together with fasteners and in potential failure areas (tight radius bends) are covered in spiral wrap.	These hazards are related to incorrect and or lack of maintenance. Correct inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual. Regular maintenance in accordance with AS2550.10 is required.
-high pressure fluid jets	Design Code AS3791	1+3	Hydraulic hoses used have a bursting pressure of three times the working pressure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures (including warnings) are placed in manual.
-high temperatures	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.11.3	1+1	Hot surfaces are positioned away from arms reach within the chassis.	Operating & maintenance procedures are placed in manual. Warning decals used.
<b>D. SUFFOCATION / DROWNING</b>	N/A	1+1	Exhaust gas is directed away from the operator. The size of machine prevents operation in confined spaces, therefore exhaust gas inhalation is not considered to pose a problem.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.

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\*\*\* IPD is a internal JLG process used in research and development of new products. This process includes exhaustive testing and evaluation of new machines by engineers, safety experts and operators.

TABLE 3: RT-SERIES SCISSOR HAZARD TYPES	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
<b>E. ELECTRICAL</b>	Design Code AS3000 AS1418.10-1.7		This EWP is not fitted with high voltage (ie above 32V a.c). Those units fitted with 240 V a.c. outlets have an earth leakage circuit breaker and wiring is in accordance to AS3000 as applicable.	A decal warning of insulation protection and electrical hazard as per AS1418.10-1.15(j)/(m) is placed on the plant. Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
-Accidental electrical shock		1+1	Cables insulated & secured to plant. Major current carrying cables are marked red for positive and black for negative.	Regular inspections to AS2550.10. Maintenance procedures are placed in the manual. Maintenance should be carried out by trained personnel.
-Loose wire shorts		2+1	Connectors used are either insulated crimp lugs, locking plastic plugs, or permanent type clamps. Wiring is protected against rubbing in exposed areas with flexible braided sheathing.	Plants are fitted with the JLG “Smart System” which uses malfunction/error signals to assist in fault finding. Codes are placed in the manual.
-Working too close to power lines	Operational Code AS2550.10-9.3	3+5	Machine is clearly marked with electrical warning decals to reduce the risk.	Warning decals are placed on the machine and the machine is marked non-insulating. Safe operating procedures and allowable distance to power lines are placed in the manual.
-Electromagnetic interference	Design Code AS3000	1+1	Design is sufficient for normal use.	Plants are fitted with shielding for special applications.
-Water bridging		2+1	Wiring looms of control boxes are covered with water resistant covers. Looms are clamped together with ties to prevent vibration damage. Machines are tested for water damage in the IPD** process. Electrical connections are prevented from corroding with a silicone type paste.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.  <b>NOTE:</b> Manuals have weatherproof storage containers.

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<b>F. STABILITY</b>	Design Code ANSI/SAE A92.6 AS1418.10		The plant is designed to meet A92.6 for stability. In and out of service braking is spring applied.	The plant is tested in accordance with ANSI/SIA A92.6, and AS1418.10 for stability requirements. Upon commissioning of a new machine the customer is provided with a short operator training session which reduces the chance of the machine being put in an unstable position.
-Outrigger failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.12	1+3	The outriggers are not required for stability and are only optional. Relief valves are used to prevent over pressurizing the hydraulic system. Holding valves prevent instability in the advent of failure. Interlocks are in place to prevent retraction while the plant is elevated.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
-Control valve or interlock failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8, 1.10.4 AS1418.1-8.8	2+4	Interlocks are self-monitoring i.e. they are normally off/open so that in the event of malfunction motion is prevented. Holding valves are installed to prevent descent due to hydraulic failure. A manual mechanically actuated emergency descent is installed for emergency retrieval.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. A daily inspection list is included in the manual which details checking of manual descent. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14.
-Setup hazards (eg. slope, side force)	Operational Code AS2550.1 Design Code AS1418.10-1.10.2/4 Design Code AS1418.10-1.15	3+4	Interlocks or tilt switches prevent plant operation on excessive slope. Counterweight is added to Australian units, above ANSI requirements to ensure unit is stable.	A permanent type specification plate is permanently attached to the plant which shows S.W.L , max slope, max side force and wind speed etc. Warning decals are placed on machine, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual. Optional levelling jacks may be fitted.
-Travelling hazards (eg. rough surface, dynamic loading.)	Design Code AS1418.10-1.12.2.3 AS1418.10-1.5.10.6 Operational Code AS2550.10-9.1/2/3	2+5	Travel speed is limited when elevated. Braking is designed to hold the unit on its maximum rated gradeability. Machine is tested for dynamic stability in various conditions, e.g. driven into kerb, side loading and side slope per AS1418 performance requirements.	Warning decals are placed on machine, and safe operation and transportation procedures placed in the manual. The plant is tested for braking on its max gradeability and a kerb test performed. A permanent type specification plate is stamped with machine design limits.

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<b>G. HYDRAULIC FAILURE</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8		Relief valves are used to prevent over pressurising the hydraulic system. Holding valves prevent unsafe descent in the advent of failure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14.
-check or relief valve failure		3+2	A manual descent valve is installed to allow emergency retrieval in the advent of check or relief valve failure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14.
-pump or motor failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.8	1+1	In the advent of pump or motor failure, a manual descent system is available for platform movement.	These plants have malfunction signals to assist in fault finding. Indicator descriptions are placed in the manual.
-general failure		3+2	A manual descent valve is installed to allow emergency retrieval in the advent of check or relief valve failure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14.
<b>H. STRUCTURAL FAILURE</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.4 ANSI/SIA A92.6		Rigorous stress analysis plus IPD process is used to ensure structural soundness. Full rated life cycle testing is carried out before introduction to the workplace.	Design calculations have been reviewed by a local independent engineer. Also the plant has been overload tested at 1.25 times the S.W.L. required by AS1418.10.
-component failure due to fatigue	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.6	2+4	The plant has been cyclic tested beyond its rated design life cycle against fatigue.	Regular inspection in accordance with AS2550.10. Annual inspections are required as stated in manual. A full 10 year rebuild is also required per AS2550.
-component failure due to corrosion or wear		1+4	Corrosive surfaces are painted, components subject to wear have provisions to minimise wear by using sacrificial components or lubrication eg. scissor rails use wear pads, pins are self lubricating.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.14. Lubrication points and a schedule for maintenance are included in the manual to reduce chance of fatigue.
-general overload eg. use as a crane (which is unintended).		3+4	A relief valve is used to prevent excessive loads being lifted by the platform. Tools are required to alter pressure settings. Test points are provided for checking of pressures.	Warning decals are placed on machine to show safe working loads. Safe operating procedures are placed in manual - manuals explicitly state that the plant should not be used as a crane. Correct pressure settings are placed in the manual.

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<b>I. MAINTENANCE</b>	Design Code AS1418.10-1.14.3 Maintenance Code AS2550.10-10		Historical records are used in design to reduce maintenance (and thus risk) as far as practicable. This is part of the IPD process.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be in accordance with AS2550.10-10.  <b>NOTE:</b> Manuals have weatherproof storage containers.
-routine inspection or maintenance		1+1	Components which require regular maintenance such as filters are placed in an easily accessed area.	Illustrated parts list is provided in manuals for ordering replacement parts. Additional to this, JLG conducts operator and service training courses to all customers.
-battery charging	Design Code AS3000	3+3	The plant incorporates a battery charger, which has a saturation circuit which limits current when batteries reach full charge, reducing gas (hydrogen) build-up.	Safe charging procedures are placed in the manual.
-adjusting equipment	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8	2+1	Test points are provided for checking of pressure settings eg. drive and lift relief. Adjustment points require tools to change.	Correct adjusting procedures are placed in the manual. Hydraulic (and other) specifications are listed to enable adjustment.
-guard removal	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.11	3+2	Guards are provided in accordance with relevant code requirements. Guarding is of a fixed permanent nature, which can only be removed with tools.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
<b>J. TRANSPORT</b>	Operational Code AS2550.10-9.4		Provision is provided for lifting and tie down points.	Safe transportation procedures are placed in the manual.
-objects falling from plant	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.10.3.	4+3	Components are designed to withstand vibration, and are tested in harsh conditions in excess of normal use. The platform has a kick rail to avoid objects falling.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
<b>K. OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS</b>	Operational Code AS2550.10		Plants with duplicate controls can be over- ridden from ground for emergency retrieval.	Safe operating procedures are placed in the manual in agreement with AS2550.10.
-unintended use	AS1418.10-1.5.8	2+3	Only one set of controls may be used at one time. Ground controls are recessed to prevent inadvertent engagement by hitting an object. Plants have a removable key switch, which prevents operation by unintended personnel. A clearly visible emergency stop button is positioned at top and bottom controls to stop unintended movement	Correct operating procedures are placed in the manual. Warning decals are placed on the machine. Safety warnings are also placed in the manual. Additional to this, JLG conducts operator and service training courses to all customers.
-excessive noise	Design Code AS1055.2/AS1269	1+1	Motors have a shroud around them and are not considered to pose noise problems.	Where noise is considered excessive level testing is done to AS1055.2/AS1269.
-decals or safety sign removal	AS1418.10-1.15	4+4	Decals have permanent type marking & weatherproof backing. Specification plate is stamped for longevity.	Safety warnings are placed in manual. Manuals say to check that all decals are present and legible daily.
-energy supply failure	Various	1+2	See previous control measures such as “failsafe” devices, “indicator warning lights” and “emergency retrieval systems”.	Emergency retrieval instructions are placed in the manual.

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\*\* See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.



<b>TABLE 4: SKYPOSITIONER OPTION HAZARD TYPES*</b>	<b>RELEVANT CODE** ADDRESSED</b>	<b>RISK SCORE***</b>	<b>DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK</b>
<b>A. CRUSHING, ENTANGLEMENT, CUTTING, STABBING, PUNCTURING, SHEARING, FRICTION, STRIKING.</b>			All mechanisms are manually powered. They are slow moving and may be easily and immediately reversed.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Entanglement		1+2	Gaps maintained between components. Manually powered. Motions are slow and easily reversed.	
-Crushing, shearing		1+2	Mechanisms are manually powered, slow moving and immediately reversible. Load restrained using straps. Rollers used to position load are lockable.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Friction		1+1	Operators are not subject to friction as there are no high speed components. Failure due to friction reduced with low friction, low lubrication components.	
-Striking		1+2	Straps used to tie down load. Pins are used to lock rollers. No sudden movements of the SkyPositioner itself occur as the option is hand operated. Risks due to platform movement & drive are addressed in Table 3.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Cutting, stabbing, puncturing		1+1	Contact surfaces such as handles have no sharp edges.	
<b>B. ERGONOMIC, SLIPPING, RIPPING, FALLING</b>			The SkyPositioner option reduces the risks associated with manual handling and overhead work.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Seating	N/A	0	No seating required.	
-Excessive effort, bad posture		1+1	This option reduces the risks associated with manual and overhead handling. Jacks may be wound in and out without excessive effort when positioning the load.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Operating stress		1+1	The design is simple and easy to understand and use.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-Lighting	N/A	-	This option does not increase the risk associated with this hazard above the level present on the standard RT Scissor. Refer to Table 3.	
<b>C. HIGH TEMP OR PRESSURE FIRE/EXPLOSION</b>	N/A	-	There are no gases, high pressure or high temperature parts associated with this option and thus no risk of fire/explosion specific to this option. Refer to Table 3.	
<b>D. SUFFOCATION / DROWNING</b>	N/A	-	No suffocation/drowning risk specific to this option. Refer to Table 3.	
<b>E. ELECTRICAL</b>	N/A	-	No electrical components. There are no electrical hazards specific to this option. The risk associated with working too close to powerlines is present to the same extent when using a RT scissor without this option, and has been addressed in Table 3.	

\* Only hazards requiring new or revised risk control measures as a result of the SkyPositioner installation are addressed in this table. Where this option does not increase risk, refer to Table 3.

\*\* Design and operational codes used at time of publication were AS1418.10(Int)-2004 & AS2550.10-1994, ANSI/SIA A92.6-1999, EN280.

\*\*\* See Table 1 for Risk Ratings. Risk scores here are specific to the SkyPositioner option installation. Refer to Table 3 for risk scores associated with the RT Scissor.

<b>TABLE 4: SKYPOSITIONER OPTION HAZARD TYPES*</b>	<b>RELEVANT CODE** ADDRESSED</b>	<b>RISK SCORE***</b>	<b>DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK</b>
<b>F. STABILITY</b>	Design Code AS1418.10		The plant is designed to meet AS1418.10 for stability. The effect of this option has been assessed using stability calculations and testing. The SkyPositioner installation is centred on the platform.	A decal showing the ratings of this option and the scissor it is on is fitted as part of the option installation. It instructs operators to centre any load being carried between the two jacks.
-Outrigger failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.12	-	This option does not increase the risk specifically associated with this hazard above the level present on the standard RT Scissor. Refer to Table 3.	
-Control valve or interlock failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8, 1.10.4 AS1418.1-8.8	-	This option does not increase the risk specifically associated with this hazard above the level present on the standard RT Scissor. Refer to Table 3.	
-Setup hazards (eg. slope, side force)	Operational Code AS2550.1 Design Code AS1418.10-1.10.2/4, 1.15	4+4	This option introduces the possibility of an overhanging load and due to the nature of the items it is designed to carry, may result in the machine being subject to higher wind loads. These factors have been taken into account when arriving at ratings for RT scissors fitted with this option.	The ratings decal stipulates the maximum allowable load length and instructs the operator that there is to be equal amounts of overhang at both ends. It also stipulates the maximum allowable area of the load in order to limit the wind force applied.
-Travelling hazards (eg. rough surface, dynamic loading.)	Design Code AS418.10-1.12.2.3 AS1418.10-1.5.10.6 Operational Code AS2550.10-9.1/2/3	2+5	The effect of overhanging loads and loads with a large area that wind may act on have been taken into account when arriving at the ratings for the RT scissor fitted with this option. Straps are fitted to tie down loads. The rollers used to position pipes are lockable.	The ratings decal stipulates the maximum allowable load length and instructs the operator that there is to be equal amounts of overhang at both ends. It also stipulates the maximum allowable area of the load. Safe operating procedures in the manual.
<b>G. HYDRAULIC FAILURE</b>	N/A	-	No hydraulic components. This option does not increase the risk specifically associated with this hazard above the level present on the standard RT Scissor. Refer to Table 3.	
<b>H. STRUCTURAL FAILURE</b>			Rigorous stress analysis and testing has been carried out as part of the product development process.	Inspection procedure in manual says to check for cracks and worn or damaged components.
-component failure due to fatigue		2+4	This option is manually operated and is only likely to be subjected to a low number of cycles. The design was rigorously tested before being put into service.	Preparation and inspection procedure in manual says to check for cracks and worn or damaged components.
-component failure due to corrosion or wear		1+4	Corrosive surfaces are painted, components subject to wear have provisions to minimise wear by using sacrificial components or lubrication.	Preparation and inspection procedure in manual says to check for worn or damaged components.

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\*\*\* See Table 1 for Risk Ratings. Risk scores here are specific to the SkyPositioner option installation. Refer to Table 3 for risk scores associated with the RT Scissor.

<b>TABLE 4: SKYPOSITIONER OPTION HAZARD TYPES*</b>	<b>RELEVANT CODE** ADDRESSED</b>	<b>RISK SCORE***</b>	<b>DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK</b>
-general overload		3+4	Factors of safety applied during the design process mean that the plant can take in excess of the maximum rated capacity.	Decals stating the rated capacity are fitted as part of the option. Inspection procedure in manual says to check for cracks, worn or damaged components, correct installation of option and presence and legibility of decals.
<b>I. MAINTENANCE</b>	Design AS1418.10-1.14.3 Maintenance AS2550.10-10		Historical records are used to reduce maintenance (and thus risk) as far as practicable.	
-routine inspection or maintenance		1+1	Components requiring regular maintenance are placed in an easily accessed area.	Illustrated parts list is provided in manuals for ordering replacement parts.
-battery charging	N/A	0	No battery fitted as part of this option.	
-adjusting equipment	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8	1+1	No adjustments required, only tightening of fasteners.	
-guard removal	N/A	0	Guarding not required on this option.	
<b>J. TRANSPORT</b>	Operational Code AS2550.10-9.4		This option may be removed for transport.	Safe transportation procedures for the scissor are placed in the RT manuals.
-objects falling from plant	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.10.3.	4+3	Components are designed to withstand vibration, and are tested in harsh conditions in excess of normal use. This option may be removed for transport.	
<b>K. OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS</b>	Operational Code AS2550.10		The design is simple and easy to use.	Safe operating procedures are in the manual.
-unintended use	AS1418.10-1.5.8	2+3	All jacks on this option are manually powered and operate independently. There are existing measures to prevent unintended personnel using the RT scissor that would make this option useless to them. See Table 3.	Correct operating procedures are placed in the manual. Instructional decals are placed on the machine. Safety warnings are also placed in the manual.
-excessive noise	Design Code AS1055.2/AS1269	1+1	All components of this option are manually powered and are not considered to pose noise problems.	
-decals or safety sign removal	AS1418.10-1.15	4+4	Decals have permanent type marking & weatherproof backing. Specification plate is stamped for longevity.	Inspection procedure in manual says to check decals are present and legible.
-energy supply failure	N/A	-	All components of this option are manually powered. This option does not increase the risk specifically associated with this hazard above the level present on the standard RT Scissor. Refer to Table 3.	

**Please see over page for other safety related initiatives undertaken on all JLG manufactured machines.**

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## OTHER SAFETY RELATED INITIATIVES

**Please Note:** That the risk assessment compiled and attached is prepared in ADDITION to many other activities that have been undertaken by JLG to ensure the safety of the product.

These include:

- JLG Industries (USA) perform computer simulation/modelling of product and internal design calculations.
- European CE design reviews are completed and independently verified for this model scissor.
- Design review by an independent engineer to local design requirements is completed in Australia.
- Cyclic testing of EWP components to ensure fatigue life is adequate for a 10-year life is completed.
- Extensive field-testing of prototype units to ensure faults and hazards are identified before manufacture is completed.
- JLG conduct an intensive Integrated Product Development Process to fully specify, design, assess risks, test for safety and field prove the design. This process is outlined in our proprietary IPD process - which can be viewed on request.
- JLG Industries (Australia) offer training and maintenance courses to any interested companies and all machines come with a world class Operation & Safety and Service & Maintenance manual.
- JLG Industries (Australia) support industry safety for operations and maintenance (being an EWPA member and an AS1418 & AS2550 Standards Association of Australia committee member).